

## University Senate Elections Today and Tomorrow

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# THE SCRIBE

UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT



Two students enjoy a water fight at the first annual R.H.A. Spring Weekend, highlighted by Pete Seeger, the Hudson River Valley Sloop in concert and the crowning of Spring Weekend Queen, Miss Christine Rigali. The crowning of the dark-haired Miss Rigali preceded a performance by Seeger and his Sloop. Pete was celebrating his 50th birthday. The Sloop's last song was appropriately 'Happy Birthday'. The Carnival Weekends other attractions included Love Thursday with balloons, Captain Video movies till the wee hours Friday morning, free bowling and pool, a coffee house set up Saturday night in the Student Center, and of course the carnival in Barnum Field with ferris wheel and fraternity booths. Arthur Brown brought his crazy world Sunday. (Scribe photo - Dufresne)

## Julian Bond to Be Honored At Graduation Ceremony

Civil rights leader Julian Bond will be the Commencement speaker and one of three recipients of honorary degrees at the University's June 1 commencement ceremonies.

The other recipients of honorary doctorate degrees are: Arthur Keating, president and founder of the Bridgeport Engineering Institute and Hans P. Kraus, a supplier to university and research libraries.

Bond and Keating will both receive honorary doctor of law degrees and Kraus will receive an honorary doctor of letters degree.

Born in Tennessee, Bond, was one of the 1960 founders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and has worked as a feature writer and managing editor of the Atlanta Inquirer.

In 1965 he was prevented from taking his elected office in the Georgia House of Representatives, allegedly due to his statements about the conflict in Vietnam. However, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled

that he should be seated and he took office in January 1967.

More recent national attention was paid Bond when, as co-chairman of the Georgia Loyal National Democratic Delegation, he was successful in unseating the regular Georgia delegation to the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Bon was later nominated at that convention for the office of vice president of the United States, but he withdrew his name from consideration since he was only 28 years of age at that time.

Keating founded the Bridgeport Engineering Institute in 1924, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served twelve years as president and general manager of Trimont Manufacturing company of Boston and is a former chairman of the Industrial Engineering Department at Northwestern University.

Kraus, a native of Vienna, served as an apprentice bookseller in the tradition of the guild system. By 1932 he had

established his own business in Vienna, specializing as he does today, in old and rare books and manuscripts in various areas.

## Sound-off Results Tallied- Gripes Listed on Ballot

The proposals made by the students at the April 16 Sound Off have been organized into a ballot. This ballot should be available to the students for their vote sometime next week, said Joyce Bartoli, a Dana Scholar who is one of the students in charge of organizing the information.

Dick Johnson, one of the innovators of Sound Off stated that there were approximately 77 proposals which were made at the "Sound Off" meeting. He said that these proposals were organized and put into understandable form. "We want to get it as objective as possible," said Johnson.

The questionnaire is being

### Only 300 Voted

## Grochow, Russo Win Uncontested RHA Race

Robert Grochow and Joseph Russo have been chosen president and men's vice president of the Residence Hall Association for 1969 - 1970 in an uncontested race. The elections, held last week, brought about 300 students to the polls.

The elections, which took place last week, brought about 300 students to the polls.

Joan Mara Levine defeated Fran Szustak for women's vice president with 194 votes. The other race for RHA treasurer was won by Charles Eichhorn over Alan Haumann. Eichhorn received 125, only six more votes than Haumann.

Carol Saval, freshman sociology major is recording secretary for the Association. She also ran unopposed.

Grochow said that he hopes and expects the RHA to function well with the new slate of officers.

Issues he plans to take action on include revision of the Resident Advisory program (i.e. administrative staff for the dorms); combination of the offices of Men's and Women's Housing, campus parking lots with guaranteed available parking space near each dorm for the students as well as adequate protection for the students as well as adequate protection for the cars from both campus and city police.

He also intends to look into

physical improvements for the residence halls such as adequate facilities for industrial design or art majors. Grochow hopes to initiate a policy established that will fluctuate with residence hall availability; continuation of dining hall improvements; and a change in the liquor policy for students.

**ELECTIONS for University Senate are today and tomorrow. Voting will take place in the Student Center from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and in Marina Dining Hall at lunch and dinner times.**

**THE REFERENDUM concerning an increase in the Student Activities Fee invalidated April 29 will also be on today's ballot. The proposal is to increase the fee to \$27.35 per student per year from the current figure of \$7.35 per student per year.**

## Levin Presented Outstanding Sr. Banquet Award

Harvey Levin, senior class president, was awarded the Student Council Outstanding Senior Award at the council's annual banquet recently.

Levin is a history major and a member of Phi Alpha Theta, an honorary history fraternity and Delta Tau Kappa, an honorary social science fraternity.

In his role as president, Levin has been elections chairman for Student Council and University Senate this year and has been instrumental in plans for June graduation. He was also president of his junior class, and treasurer of his sophomore class during the first semester.

After graduation Levin will attend the University of Virginia for graduate work in history.

The award was given to James Klaber, senior class president of 1968, and Doug Burns, Interfraternity President's Council of 1967.

## Costello: Money No Answer to City's Troubles

America's cities are in trouble, but they can be helped if...

This is how Timothy Costello, deputy mayor of New York City, outlined the troubles in major cities and offered some possible solutions. Costello, who appeared at a convocation last Thursday, was sponsored by the University's political science department.

Costello stressed that even if the cities had all the money they needed, the problems could not be cured. Instead, he urged the application of social science to relieve the urban crisis.

In the first part of his presentation, Costello discussed the more widely known problems of New York, such as the lack of safety in the streets, the increasing welfare rolls and school decentralization. However, Costello did point out that these were not necessarily the most important problems of the city.

Costello urged a change in the penal system to allow more rehabilitation of the criminal. The present system, as outlined by Costello, releases one person from jail as another enters. Without rehabilitation, these released criminals often become repeat offenders, Costello stated.

On the subject of welfare, Costello denounced the concept of relieving welfare rolls by increasing

payrolls. The deputy mayor pointed out that 70 to 80 per cent of those on welfare in New York City are children under 18 who cannot be put on payrolls. Costello called on the national government to take up a larger part of welfare costs.

The present New York City school crisis can be traced back to a school system established for white, middle class children, Costello said. Unfortunately, many of New York's school children don't hold these values. Decentralization is an attempt to change this relationship. "When the parent feels the school system is his, the child will feel that way also," he stated.

### More Police Not a Cure

"Society has not learned to make this transfer of power," Costello added and stated that more police and more money for welfare rolls "was dealing with the symptoms but not the problem itself".

Costello then went on to explain his proposals for aiding the cities. He called for the implementation of such social processes as fusion, decentralization, participation and power sharing.

The most important of these proposals is fusion.

Costello explained fusion as the blending of the private and public sectors of society into a coordinated effort. Decentralization, if it is to work, must be marked by the loss of bureaucratic aloofness, he stated.

In discussing participation, Costello said that the problem lay in the fact that the professionals and the non-professionals have not learned to work together. "As long as power is shared, a society can survive," he said. The problem arises when power is taken away from one group. This situation exists for both the blacks and the students, Costello pointed out.

Costello stated that the answers to the city's problems could be found if the academicians and politicians could work together. "Academicians have felt that they can suggest rational solutions but politics will interfere," Costello said in explaining why the two groups do not work together.

"It is important to remember that the prime goal of any mayor is to be reelected," Costello added as further explanation of the split. He urged University people to work with elected officials with this in mind. Costello also called for the formation of experiments in cities like Bridgeport where these two forces are available in a city small enough to be controlled.



## Nichols Poetry Reading Reveals Poems Drawn From Love of Life

Originally an art student, Miss Jeannette Nichols became a poet when she realized that a painting was only one dimensional. Poetry, she says, has all the dimensions and all the colors.

Introduced by Professor Dick Allen as "one of the best younger American poets," Miss Nichols read and discussed several poems from her books "Mostly People" and "Emblems of Passage" Thursday, April 24 in Jacobson Hall.

Miss Nichols is on the faculty of Yale University. Her poetry has appeared in such magazines as "The Atlantic Monthly," "The Saturday Review" and "Harper's."

### Poems Drawn from Life

"My poems are surrounded by my life and the life of others," said Miss Nichols. The poems are based sometimes on actual occurrences, she said, although she doesn't consider herself a confessional poet.

She does lie in her poetry, she said, but only to make truth out of the lies. "I won't tell you when I'm lying, though, that's my choice."

"I was afraid that I was too sane -- to be a poet, I mean," said Miss Nichols. From this feeling came the poem "Much Too Sane."

"Nervous breakdowns are not uncommon, though, and I had one." Her experiences in recovering resulted in the poem "Return," which she read, along with "Much Too Sane" for her University audience.

Other poems read included "Kneeling by the Window," "Doors" and "My Son-A-Momento."

She considers "Kneeling by the Window" to be a strange poem because she feels strange about it. "Every poet writes a poem that he looks back on and discovers is a stranger."

"Doors," which Miss Nichols calls a "catharsis poem," helped her to understand a dream which had been bothering her.

"My Son-A Memento" was written after a realization that she was living in the past and in the future, but not in the present.

### Influences Cited

Describing herself as a

humanist in the tradition of Martin Buber, Joseph Fleischer and Albert Camus, Miss Nichols said that her humanism was obvious from her poetry.

From the writings of Camus, Miss Nichols drew the idea from her poem "Half Light", and a poem based on Camus' "The Myth of Sisyphus."

Miss Nichols credited poets e.e. cummings, Emily Dickinson and Dylan Thomas with being early influences on her work.

Asked for her opinion on bearded mystical poet Allen Ginsberg, Miss Nichols said that although she had considered Ginsberg "fabulous," she didn't respect him poetically anymore.

"He's lost the discipline. Too bad - a great talent."

### SENIOR PICTURES

Senior pictures for the 1970 yearbook will be taken today through Thursday in Room 211 of the Student Center. Appointments may be made at the Student Center desk.

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## Speaker Discusses De Gaulle's Downfall

What is the future of a France without Charles de Gaulle?

The Hon. John Haskell, former defense advisor to the U.S. delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and present director of the American Chamber of Commerce of France, discussed possible answers to that question Wednesday before a convocation audience in the Student Center Social Room.

"I thought that De Gaulle's reign might be ended by an assassin's bullet," Haskell stated, "but I didn't expect that he would shoot himself down, which is what he did."

### France in Trouble

Haskell said that France will now be in serious trouble, but unlike De Gaulle, he doesn't think the country will fall apart. There will be disorder, he said, probably even some bloodshed, but no repetition of the 1936 Spanish Civil War.

Haskell foresees little possibility of De Gaulle returning to power in the midst of political upheavals. The former NATO defense advisor believes De Gaulle is finished politically. "De Gaulle is an old man," said Haskell, "nearly 80." Men like Konrad Adenauer, the late German leader who served

as chancellor at age 90 are rare. Haskell noted, adding that De Gaulle himself has written "old age is like a shipwreck."

Haskell said that possible successors to De Gaulle are ex-Premier Georges Pompidou, a Gaullist, and Senate President Alain Poher, a Centralist who is presently serving as acting president. Pompidou would be a good choice for France, Haskell stated, because he is much more human than De Gaulle but still strong enough to handle crises. But "your guess is as good as mine" as to who will win.

Any change in France's Middle East policy will depend on the new president although the French intelligentsia and business community have been opposed to De Gaulle's pro-Arab policies, said Haskell.

### Common Market Changes

Britain's chances of entry into the Common Market are now greatly improved. French business fears German and Italian competition far more than it does British, said Haskell, who is former vice president of the New York Stock Exchange. The new French president, whoever he is, will be middle of the road, pro European, and likely to be receptive to British overtures.

De Gaulle's opposition to British entry into the market, Haskell said, was based on a fear of an American domination of Europe's economy through Britain.

Haskell traced De Gaulle's political history from his emergence in World War II as an unknown general to leader of the Free French Movement; from his retirement from politics after the failure of his postwar government to his assuming the French presidency at the urging of the French people in 1958; from the student and worker strikes last Spring to his recent demise.

De Gaulle, said Haskell, is a man you can't be all for or all against.

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# University Still Maintains Prohibition Philosophy



**CHEERS.** Amid the hectic term paper season, this student relaxes from the traditional last minute panic with a little brandy to calm the nerves. Scenes like this may soon be legal with the present liberal administrative thinking. (Scribe photo - Strickland)

BY ROBERT STRICKLAND  
Edition Editor

Prohibition has never worked. It began in Maine where the Protestant tradition was as accepted as six-foot snow drifts. In 1851 they legalized their views by forbidding the sale and manufacture of liquor.

In the tradition of purity, nearly half of the other states followed Maine's example. Generations lived through the years with the assurance that attacking liquor was fighting for the cause of the Lord and the sanctity of the hearth.

Others among the primarily agrarian culture did not get "psyched" over their neighbors' religious abstinence and indulged heavily "for medicinal purposes."

However, federal laws followed in 1920, making beverages that contained over one half of one per cent alcohol illegal. Even with the hero of justice, Elliot Ness, the law had a shaky existence with years of successful criminal bootlegging. The federal government finally decided to give up the fight for purity in 1933 in exchange for the more practical revenue that could be obtained through taxation of the legal sale of liquor.

The University came into existence six years before the legal elimination of prohibition, but has carried the philosophy through years of dynamic growth, protected by the concrete walls of learning and a prescribed moral code derived to protect the innocence of college students.

The University has experienced waves of students including the rah-rah-rah, raccoon coat and rumble-seat roadsters crowd. Even though the raccoon coat, the roadster

and most of the rah-rah-rah is gone, one tradition remains—the flask. Even through the post-World War II era of GI students, often over 21-years old, neither the tradition of the flask nor the wording of the no-alcohol policy of the University changed.

Perhaps 36 years late, younger students are beginning to ask why. Why are students 21-years old able to walk ten feet off campus and drink alcohol with the blessings of society and yet are unable to drink in their own rented room because it is on University property? University policy does not sanction it.

The reason was expressed by Dr. Alfred R. Wolff, dean of Student Personnel, six years ago in a Scribe article in which he said alcoholic beverages on campus "would create an unwholesome atmosphere."

"By law, no one under 21 can legally drink in Connecticut, so that only a minority would benefit by a privilege of this kind. We would face criticism by the parents of the majority of students, and there would also be a problem of protection of the law."

"The problem of drinking deserves a guiding hand rather than closed eyes," Dr. Wolff concluded.

The Administration's attitude toward indulgence in liquor has always been less than favorable. A few years ago it made one open effort to discourage drinking. The University announced that the state liquor law would be enforced at all University-approved functions.

Student anger was aroused at the announcement causing Dr. Wolff to make the following statement: "I was disappointed when the demonstrations became juvenile. The cries of we want booze didn't belong."

The Interfraternity Council president apologized for the actions of the students most hurt by the statement -- the Greeks.

University President Littlefield said he was "unhappy" because the Administration had offered to cooperate and had only been "slapped in the face."

The situation was smoothed over after a proposal was approved to have organizations submit forms stating the time of their parties and place, whether liquor would be served, whether police would be present, and the names of two persons 21-years old who would be in attendance.

Dr. Wolff's attitude however, has mellowed since 1963 on the issue of alcohol, as it has in many areas involving student responsibility. As he says it, "The tempo of the times is changing."

In recent meetings with students he has been asking whether the present policy of no alcohol on campus is a realistic one. He has suggested the possibility of writing a more realistic policy.

The general student response to the present policy has been negative.

A close examination of any garbage can near a dormitory

may well produce a generous supply of emptied alcohol containers ranging from cans of Budweiser to fifths of J&B.

Many other subtle compromises, showing the unreality of the policy, also exist. Small parties in dormitories have been known to have spiked punch bowls and recently, cocktails have been served in the relatively luxurious faculty lounge of the Student Center.

Surveillance of policy violators has also been less than intensive. William Crowley, director of men's housing admits that if men drink quietly in their rooms that their is little chance of them getting caught. "We don't go searching student's rooms or sniffing under their doors to see if they have alcohol," he noted.

The slow liberalization of the University was first made visible when they announced the right of off-campus students to have liquor over two years ago.

In fact, if a student is going to get caught consuming alcohol on campus he or she is really going to have to work at it.

Four male students have been caught in dormitories this year consuming alcoholic beverages but only because they were so noisy and roudy that they could not be ignored.

Crowley, however, emphasized that the policy will continue to be completely enforced until it is changed. "If any counselor is involved in serving liquor on his floor he won't be a counselor any longer."

He added that he was personally in favor of changing the policy and allowing liquor on campus. He said that the University should go one step further and create an atmosphere for drinking rather than having students sit in their rooms drinking.

Crowley noted that other universities have areas set aside in dormitories for 21-year old students to drink and store liquor. Some also have one large area on their campus, he said, but the University would have to come up with a system most advantageous to this campus.

He saw little student interest in having liquor on campus but mentioned that there is a large percentage of male dormitory students old enough to be involved.

Martin Herlands, director of Student Activities, also favors the changing of the present policy. "Society says drinking

for 21-year olds is legal and it is part of our culture. The University should move toward being a self-sufficient community and if this is so, drinking and other community activities should be allowed."

"I don't like to see the students leave the campus. Students should want to stay here and have reasons to stay."

He added that it should be a controlled situation in an established place, although he saw no reason why students should not also be able to drink in their dormitory rooms.

"Students under 21-years old will try to violate this if the policy is changed. It is a two-way proposition in which students should show responsibility."

Herlands explained that if the philosophy is changed the University is going to have a difficult time trying to find the room to have a drinking area.

He also was in favor of allowing alcohol at campus functions if it didn't cause any cleaning up problems and students were screened first.

The University has many, and very likely a majority, of students who oppose the protestant tradition of alcoholic abstinence. But as was the case at the turn of the century, the law is against them. And as was also the case, there is both administrative and student bootlegging.

One of the rebels attempting to change the conservative establishment is Robert Crochow, newly elected president of the Residence Hall Association. Among his list of planks in his uncontested platform is the elimination of the no-alcohol policy.

He looks upon the change as a natural step. "It's not as much of a question of students being ready or more responsible today to handle alcohol properly but rather a question of students' legal rights."

Our purpose is to get the University to permit liquor in student rooms and in other established private places."

"A lot of students want the change. I foresee a change in the policy next year after Student Council makes a proposal."

He cited a number of reasons for its passage. "It might help keep more students on campus. It could create a better social atmosphere and an activity for older students that are not interested in mixers. With the new open house policy, it would

(continued on page 9)

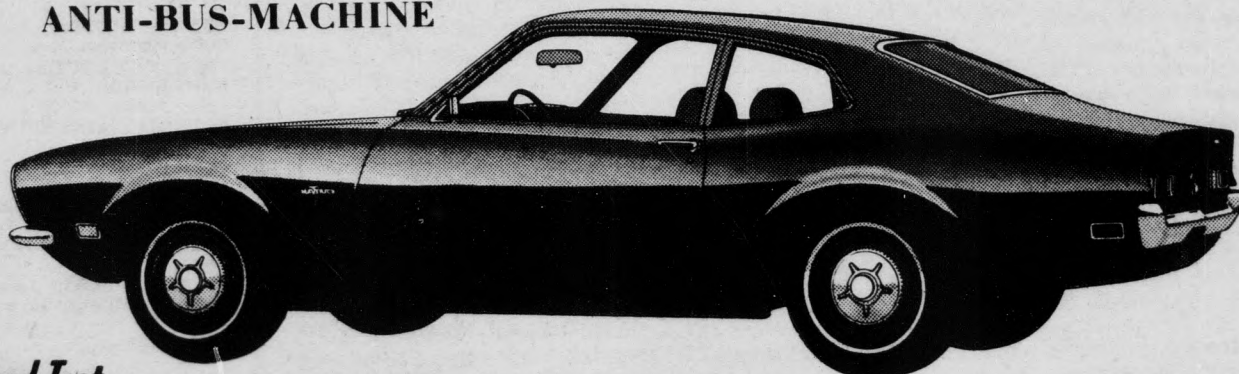
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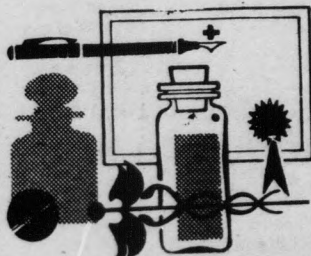
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## Scribe Editorial Section



letters  
columnists  
features  
editorials  
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THE AMERICANS HAVE THE VIET CONG, THE RUSSIANS HAVE THE CZECHS, THE ISRAELIS HAVE THE ARABS, BUT WE HAVE TO GET STUCK WITH THE IRISH!



## Give a Damn!

When we predicted that the Dana Scholars Sound Off would flop we were wrong. We're glad. The number of students who turned out for the first annual University Town Meeting showed that many are not content just to sit and grumble. Maybe.

Sometime next week students will receive a ballot with a list of the 77 gripes aired at the meeting. This will be the first tangible result of Sound Off and could be the beginning of a meaningful student - Administration dialogue.

It can only be so if students will take the time to fill out the ballot and let the Administration know where they stand. The reason for this is obvious.

The Administration of this University is not going to ask you for your opinion. They can't be bothered. They've let students sit on committees hoping to get some sort of representative student viewpoint. More often than not, the students who sit on these planning committees cannot readily ascertain student opinion on vital issues.

They make educated guesses instead of taking surveys to determine the feelings of

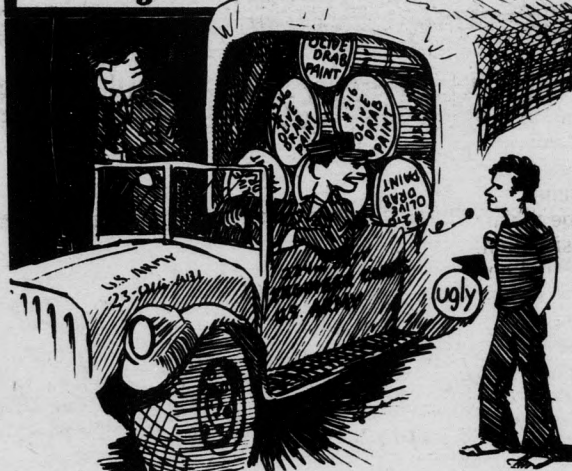
their constituents.

The Sound-Off ballot is the first attempt at a student opinion survey on such vital issues as housing, minority group enrollment and curriculum. Such an opportunity is not to be missed.

Another opportunity not to miss is the open meeting tomorrow night in the Student Center. This is the second meeting called to discuss the housing situation. Whatever your views on either off campus rules, the new women's dorm or the aesthetic quality of the campus you should take the time and make the effort to voice them. This is one of the most basic issues to come before the student body in a long while. Whether you are a commuter, a resident or an off campus student this issue affects you.

The Administration can't hear you unless you speak. There is no one to tell the University about the mistakes it is making but the students who have to live with them. Give a damn.

U.B. solves a problem and finds a real bargain.



"No, we ain't recruiters; We're the new 'environmental planners.'"

## Letters to the Editor

## The Cement Octopus

## TO THE EDITOR:

For those of us who fortunately (or perhaps unfortunately) find ourselves at the University during the summer months, a long-awaited "happening" is the Barnum Festival's Fourth of July Parade. During the course of the parade, the observant spectator will note, without fail, the passing of a black-draped flat-bed trailer with eight graves. In stark contrast to the prevailing joviality, each of the tombstones bears the name of a country, with a date inscribed below. Ranging from "Russia, 1917" to "Cuba, 1959", seven tombstones and seven wreaths stand in mute silence, eloquent testimony to the victims of Communism. The eighth is similarly inscribed with a country, "U.S.A." Appropriately enough, in place of a date, there is a question mark.

In a similar vein, a growing movement on campus could similarly adorn another trailer. However, in lieu of the names of eight countries, the tombstones could easily evoke images of countless fashionable U.B. buildings levelled; of a world-renowned estate destroyed; of numerous plots of grass or shady groves swallowed by an all encompassing cement-octopus. The problem is simply that the natural beauty of this campus appear about as often as Camelot.

Many students, including myself, are feeling increasingly apprehensive about the growth of the University at the expense of its natural surroundings. It's like a Chinese New Year's Parade - at once bringing widespread joy at the advent of

something new, yet, at the same time, provoking fear and alarm "in the wake of the dragon." Resembling a traumatic nightmare, many expect to rise one morning and see gargantuan neon signs blinking the names of various colleges of the University. One step removed, would be the replacement of old-fashioned poster and hand-bill election publicity campaigns with huge billboards, complete with leering portraits and jarring campaign slogans ala Chairman Mao. Before long, the various faiths, not to be outdone, would clamor for recognition - a huge plastic statue of Jesus, near Marina Circle would easily attract more attention than both the Barnum and Howe Memorials combined. A companion study, to placate another segment of the campus community, would be the appearance of a huge bronze image of say, Moses, looming malevolently over the Administration building with an outstretched arm, as if to point in accusation. To add an ironic footnote to that "silent spring," several students would probably note with bemused smiles, on the convocation schedule, the reappearance of a famed lecturer and authoress, Rachel Carson.

Must the growth of the University be the harbinger of the destruction and death of beauty on this campus? "Situated on the shores of lovely Long Island Sound" the brochures read-yet is the natural beauty of trees and grass incompatible with modernity? Why can't a University which employs architects and designers at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars allocate just a few thousand to make a

park out of the plot of land where Old Alumni Hall once stood? Is not the Student Center et. al. a large enough eyesore without the addition of another rambling and unsightly brick addition? Or shall we allow the unleashed cement-octopus to prevail once more? Seven graves bore the names of nations, the eighth, a name and a date "U.B. 1969," maybe!

Kevin J. Aylmer

## Kovler Defense

## TO THE EDITOR:

I wish to express my disgust (if not my surprise) to the editors of The Scribe for their publication of the anonymous and vituperative letter concerning a member of the faculty.

By publishing a letter of this calibre the editors have shown the newspaper to be a literary rag.

The letter concerned showed many of the attributes of the yellow press. To wit anonymity of author, innuendo and quotations out of context.

The editors of the publication should have realized that any member of the staff is vulnerable to such an attack from any disgruntled student.

It is to be hoped that should those responsible for publishing the letter have any aspirations for a future in journalism, that their moral standards will improve before they are let loose on the public in general.

Now to turn to the offensive contents of the letter.

"Former Student" need not point out that he learned nothing from Professor Kovler. It is all too obvious. One point in particular which was constantly being brought home to students in Kovler's classes was that prejudice and intolerance were attitudes which had caused much suffering to humanity in the past, and continued to cause

much pain and suffering.

"Former Student" complains of "guru lotus positions" adopted by Mr. Kovler. Is there a prescribed position in which professors should sit or stand when lecturing? Heaven forbid.

"Former Student" also complains of discussions on birth control and homosexuality. Does he not realize that birth control (or the lack of it) is one of the major problems facing humanity today? As for homosexuality, quite a number of students (males in particular) were very offended when confronted by facts from the "Kinsey Report" in the textbook.

As these two topics of which former student complains concern sex, one can only "surmise" that "Former Student" has a very unhealthy attitude towards sex.

It was apparent to me that many students were surprised and made uncomfortable when informed of the facts of life (not only the sexual facts) from the textbooks and lectures. As usually is the case, the most surprised were the most ignorant.

Not only has "Former Student" not learned from Kovler, but he has not learned from life. This appears to be a common malady.

Kovler was a breath of fresh air in the suffocating sea of conformity that is Connecticut.

Many conformists fear and envy those who have the courage to be different.

To the outsider looking in, it appears that the attitudes of prejudice and intolerance which flourish within the United States are responsible for the unhappy condition in which the population of this country finds itself today.

I learned a great deal about society in the United States from the courses I took with Kovler, but I am running out of sympathy for American problems because the cause of them is all too apparent. I had hoped for a more tolerant attitude from the younger members of this society, but "Former Student" disappoints me.

You may print my signature. I am not afraid of the effects of my opinions.

Muriel Shaw

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## Understanding Professor



BY ART BUCHWALD

One of the things that impresses people about the student demonstrations is the strong stand that some members of the faculty are taking on the issues.

I was on the campus of Northamnesty University and ran into a professor who was trying to stop his nose from bleeding. His clothes were torn up and he was walking with a pronounced limp.

"What happened, Professor?" I asked, as I helped him search for his glasses.

"The militant students just took over my office and threw me down the stairs."

"Why, that's terrible," I said.

"From my point of view it is, but I think we have to look at it from their point of view. Why did they throw me down the stairs? Where have we, as faculty, failed them?"

"Are you going to press charges?"

"On the contrary. If I pressed charges, I would only be playing into the hands of the repressive forces outside the university who would like nothing better than to see the students arrested for assault."

"But they did assault you?"

"Yes. I have to admit I was surprised about that. But there was one heartening note. As they threw me down the stairs, one of the students yelled, 'It isn't you, Professor. It's the system.'"

"That must have made you feel better."

"Say, Professor, isn't that the philosophy building going up in flames?"

"I believe it is. Now, why did they have to go and set fire to the philosophy building?"

"I was going to ask you that."

"I'm not quite sure, because I haven't seen any of the students since they threw me down the stairs. My guess is that it probably has to do with something the administration and the students are at odds about."

"But that's a terrible thing to do."

"I don't think we should make judgments until all facts are in."

"But the books, the records, the papers are all going up in smoke. Shouldn't we at least call the fire department?"

"I don't believe the fire department should be called until the faculty has met and voted on what course of action should be taken. There are times when a fire department can only inflame a situation. We should also hear from the students who started the fire and get their side of it. After all, they have as much stake in the university as anyone else, and if they don't want a philosophy building, we should at least listen to their arguments."

"I never thought of it that way," I admitted. "Professor, I know you can't see very well without your glasses, but I believe the militant students over at the quadrangle are building a scaffold. They wouldn't hang anyone, would they?"

"They haven't before," the professor said. "But it's quite possible that this is their way of seeking a confrontation with the establishment."

As we were talking, a group of students rushed up and grabbed the professor. "We got one here," the ringleader shouted. "Get the rope."

"Don't worry, Professor," I shouted as I was pushed away by the mob. "I'll get the police."

"I wish you wouldn't," he said calmly, as the students led him toward the scaffold. "If we don't let the students try new methods of activism, they'll never know for themselves which ones work and which ones are counterproductive."

### An Interview with John Ciarelli

## Dorms Add Little to Educational Environment

**Q. How do you compare student involvement in social activities at UB and Stony Brook?**

A. The students are definitely more apathetic here. The impression I get is that at UB the students are concerned that kids are leaving on the weekends, but rather than doing something about it they're just counting the people that leave.

**Q. Where is Stony Brook? In the city?**

A. It's right across the sound in Port Chester. It's about 60 miles out of the city; the same distance from the city as Bridgeport.

**Q. How many students are enrolled?**

A. About 5,000 undergraduates, 1,000 graduates. It's projected larger, though. They add about 1,000 students a year.

**Q. Is the campus more organized? Is that why students don't leave?**

A. They leave, but there are enough kids around to take part and increase social life.

What makes the difference is the

Student Activity Fee. The \$50 per student is given to the Student Government, and they distribute it as they see fit. That comes to \$250,000, and there's a lot you can do with that amount of money. The concerts there are numerous, and they're free.

**Q. You're kidding!**

A. We even had two shows sometimes if we thought there would be more of a response. So what if it costs \$1,000 more? And there are movies every weekend, and coffeehouses scattered around the campus, usually open until 3 A.M.

**Q. What's the difference here?**

A. As far as I know, the policy here is that the Student Activities Fee goes to the Administration, and they give Student Government a predetermined amount.

You'd be surprised at the improvement if we used the Stony Brook method. You'd be amazed at the resources available. And, not having to rely on the Administration, the students have the capacity to do things on their own, which

makes college life more meaningful for them.

**Q. It looks like you got social life down pat. Didn't you have any problems?**

A. I think students respected the administration much more than they do here. But there were more conflicts. Because the students knew they would be listened to.

**Q. What were the conflicts over?**

A. Mostly major issues like recruiting on campus. There was some black student rebellion, pushing for a greater black enrollment, which increased when I left. There was activity on every issue. I remember one night when everyone rebelled against the mud and took paper cups full of mud up to the president's

Joseph Kraft:



Washington Insight

## DeGaulle's Demise Frees Europe For Direct Attack on Problems

WASHINGTON -- Napoleon, asked at the zenith of his power what the reaction would be when he fell, replied: "They'll say oof." And "oof" seems about the right reaction to the fall of General de Gaulle.

It is an event filled with the stuff of normality -- not of tragedy. It marks a return to routine and regularity. It closes a parenthesis, to use one of the General's favorite metaphors, on high drama.

France now resumes anew the dreary search for a French mode of self-government. Western Europe picks up again the labor of achieving more cohesion. And in the United States, the Nixon administration loses one more of the diversissements that has tended to keep it from addressing its truly serious business.

Providing the first nervousness over the franc can be got over, the outlook for France is not at all bad. General de Gaulle had ruled by a tactic of moral terrorism. Me or chaos was the choice he regularly offered the French people in elections and referenda.

When the peril was supreme, they accepted the General overwhelmingly. Thus in 1958, with the colonels from Algeria threatening a military takeover of France, the General won 79 percent of the vote in a national referendum.

But as the peril waned, private interests asserted themselves against the sacrifices demanded by General de Gaulle to sustain projects expressing French glory. And by last week the peril was almost nil.

The Communist threat, externally and internally, was not serious. The soldiers were back in their barracks, and without sharp grievances. The students, who had created so much trouble last year, were routed. The economy, apart from weakness in exports, was humming along. Even scare tactics didn't work. General de Gaulle got about 48 per cent of the vote.

By no mere chance that 48 percent is almost exactly what the Gaullist party received in the legislative elections last year. A machine, a political machine, has been created to do what in the past could only be done by The Man. And the maker and manager of that machine, former Premier Georges Pompidou now comes forward as the leading candidate to succeed General de Gaulle as President in the elections next month.

No doubt the vicious and chaotic in-fighting characteristic of French politics will assert itself

in time. But for the immediate future, there is a right-center majority in France -- particularly if M. Pompidou can strike an alliance with former Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. And for the long run, as the Communist party becomes more and more domesticated, there is even the possibility of a regime built around the alternation of a few -- and maybe even two -- major parties.

With respect to European cohesion, the departure of General de Gaulle is an evident boost. Good Europeans all over the continent -- forced into hiding by the General's attitude -- will now take a new lease on life. In France the trend towards a politics of interest, and away from a politics of personality, will inevitably yield a more friendly attitude toward the other Western nations.

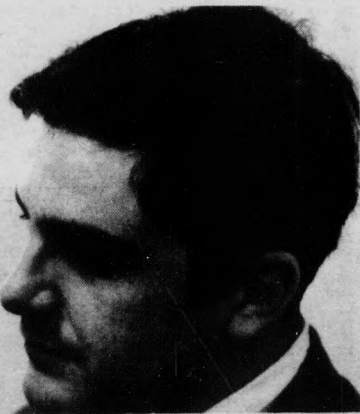
The first efforts at more cohesion are apt to be small. Grandiose plans for federation are not going to surface for a long time -- if ever. But a joint effort to help France over the present financial troubles seems very likely. And before long, a new move to bring Britain into the European Common Market is bound to get under way.

As to the United States, President Nixon has obviously lavished extravagant attention on General de Gaulle. The President's European trip was an elaborate exercise in wooing the General. American policy in the Near East looks as if it were made for -- if not in -- Paris. And the mere existence of the General has been one of the unknowns on the international scene that has inhibited Washington from moving with confidence.

No great harm has so far come out of this. But like the fight over the ABM and the fuss about reconnaissance flights around Korea, the General has been a serious diversion. With his departure, the President will have that much less reason for not boring in on the serious foreign policy business that confronts him -- peace in Vietnam and arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

People who like to have history in our time will no doubt miss General de Gaulle and lament the reversion to the boring, old problems of yesterday. But how bad would it really be if the tired lull that has marked the hundred days of the Nixon administration were internationalized? But maybe the time is right for practical solutions to concrete difficulties -- bread, not circuses.

John Ciarelli is residence counselor for South Hall. He is presently working for his Master's Degree in sociology. He obtained his BA in sociology at Stony Brook University, New York. After obtaining his Master's, he will probably continue in the field of student personnel.



office. There were protests in sympathy with other protests. It was great!

**Q. To digress a little: drugs and Stony Brook are practically synonymous. What's your comment on this?**

A. There was quite a bit of drug use on campus. A general atmosphere of freedom prevailed, and no one worried about being caught.

**Q. When was the big bust?**

A. It was the last January I was there ('68). In each of the arrests, the police had two photographed incidents of students selling to or using drugs with agents. The major objection was that the police handled the offenders like criminals. Granted, they were, but students don't react the same way as the average criminal in the streets.

I think that the victims would have been just as destroyed if he got a Candygram at 3 in the afternoon saying he was going to be arrested, as when the police walked into their rooms at 4:00 a.m. with 50 newspapermen.

**Q. How did the police know to come in the first place?**

A. There had been agents on the campus for about three months.

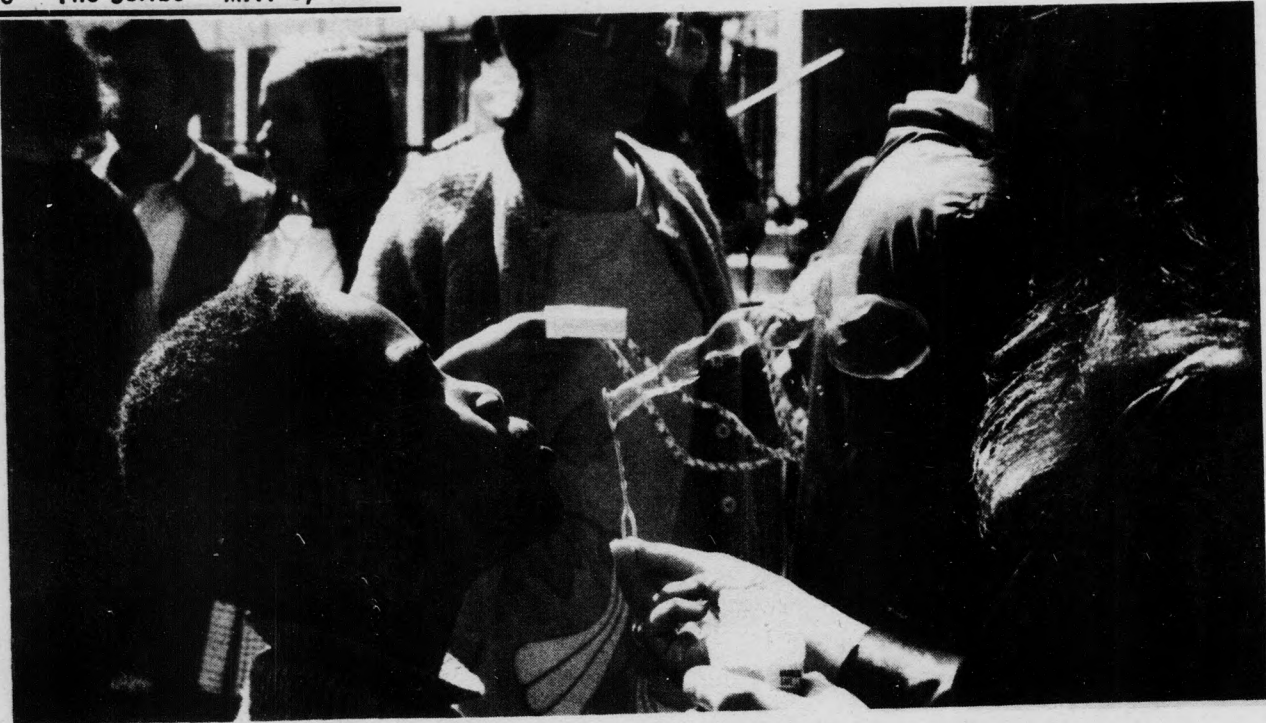
**Q. Who hires them?**

A. The Suffolk County Police Department. The administration knew nothing of this.

(Continued on Page 8)

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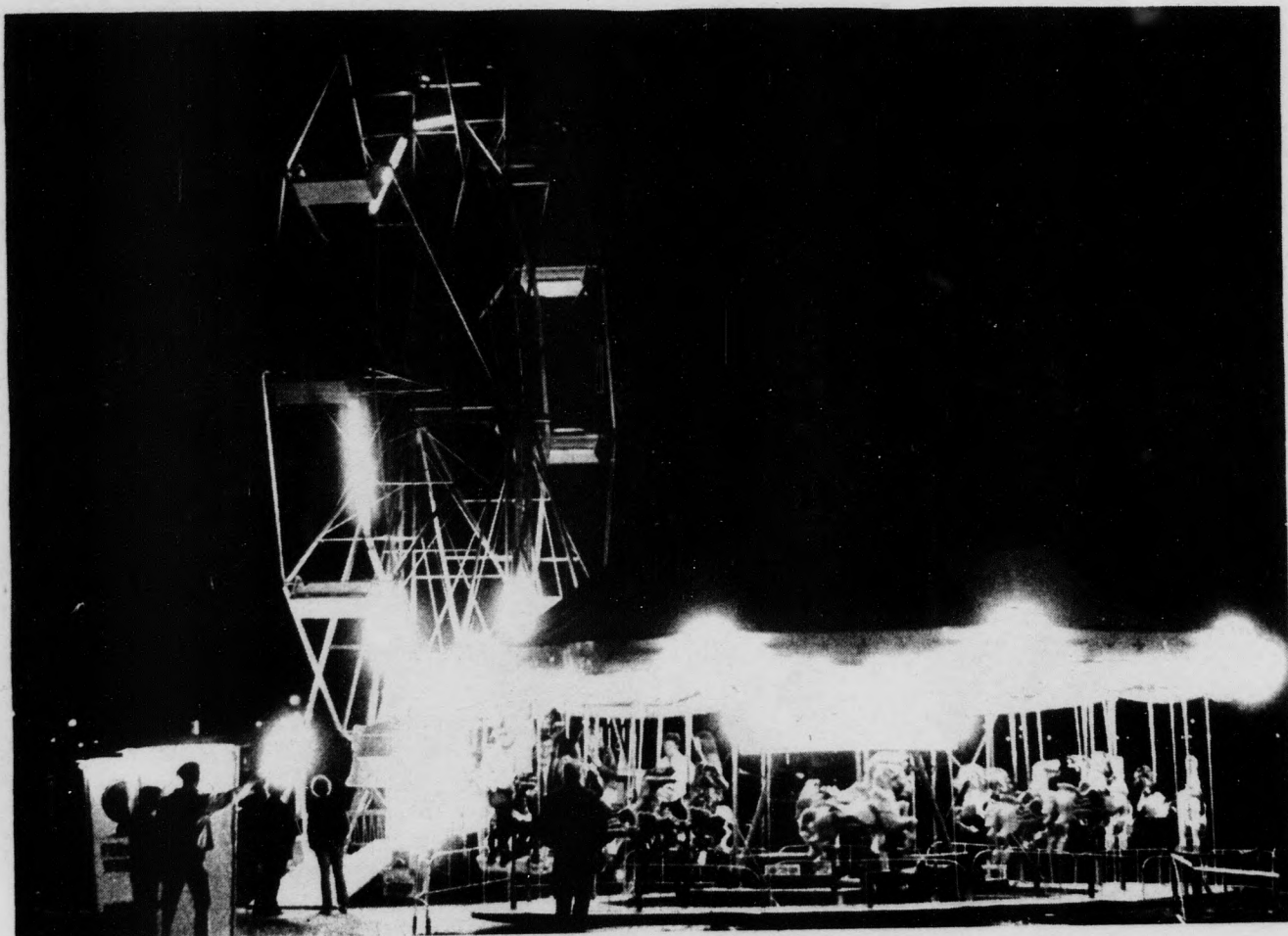




## *RHA Spring W*



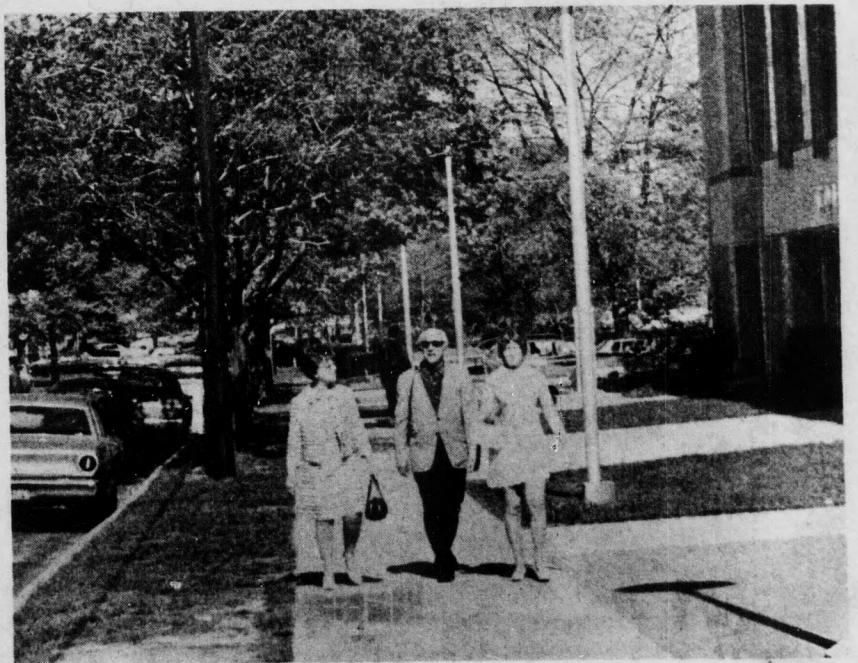
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CHRIS DUFRESNE  
JON TENNEY







*Weekend*





## Interview...

(Continued from Page 5)

**Q. What was the administration's position?**

A. They responded to the pressures put on by the police. There was a tightening of regulations and general panic.

We were resident staff members at the time and we had an orientation right after the arrests were made -- which really put us in a tough position. Counselors aren't equipped to enforce state laws. They can discourage drug use, and they should. But they can enforce them about as easily as they can give out speeding tickets.

**Q. How many students were involved?**

A. The whole drug controversy centered around 40 people that were blatantly breaking regulations: selling, buying, using. It was just the manner in which they were arrested that put a shroud over the whole school.

**Q. I'm interested in these agents. Did they pose as students, or residence counselors, or what?**

A. They posed as students. They made friends with the visible users. Ironically, everyone knew who they were. There was little ground for undercover agents.

**Q. What happened to the 40 students? Are they in jail?**

A. I doubt it. Most of them are

still in school.

**Q. Why? Did the university bail them out?**

A. The university won't take any action unless the students are convicted in court. The assistant DA on the case said they would try to reduce most of the charges from felonies to misdemeanors. I think this is what happened. They realized that to destroy these kids' careers by incarceration would be a mistake.

**Q. How did the problem start at Stony Brook?**

A. It originated three to five years ago. At that time the administration thought it could handle it alone, which resulted in a lot of inconsistencies. They suspended one student for suspicion, and another just got a letter of censure for a more serious offense.

**Q. But state laws are just as inconsistent. You get more of a penalty for smoking grass than dropping acid.**

A. It's unfortunate, but a college administration can't contribute to an inconsistency.

The main problem was that we didn't act in time, didn't have an educational program. We couldn't get it across that if they were caught there weren't just going to have their wrists slapped. No-one understood this except the police.

**Q. You seem bitter against the police.**

A. I'm not bitter. I just don't think they realized what an impact their mode of enforcement had. And it was

devastating. Rather than having 40 people accept the consequences, they made the whole school shoulder the blame. The atmosphere of academic and personal freedom was destroyed because the campus had to react to the big publicity stunt the police used.

They actually had a manual called "Operation Stony Brook" that mapped out every step. They had a briefing with the press an hour before. They had photographers and newsmen in the police cars when they came to campus.

**Q. What's the situation now?**

A. I think the fervor has died down. They've gotten back on their feet. The drug problem is still there, though not as visibly. Most important, the administration is more aware of its responsibilities and limitations.

**Q. Academically, how do the two campuses compare?**

A. I would say Bridgeport compares favorably with Stony Brook. True, you need a 90 average to get in to Stony Brook, but those requirements have nothing to do with the quality of the school. It's unfortunate that college boards are admission criteria.

The big difference lies in the fact that at Stony Brook the faculty was more interested in the students. They were more willing to extend themselves, something I don't notice here. The faculty here separate themselves -- by their own choice.

**Q. How exactly did the faculty at Stony Brook contribute?**

A. They lived in the residence halls, they ate in the cafeteria. Or, if they lived at home, they invited students to their homes.

There were 30 to 40 faculty members associated with each residence hall, and one master faculty member who would take the lead and sponsor and coordinate activities. Furthermore, the student legislature would work with the faculty to implement decision making. I don't see any of that here.

**Q. Any other comments?**

A. Most of my life is concerned with the residence halls. And from my experience I've noticed that the University hasn't met its responsibility concerning residence hall life.

It says in the catalogue that living in the halls is extra-curricular living and another way of fulfilling your education. And the student enters the residence hall and finds that he has to pay for his own tv sets, intra-mural sports, movies and mixers.

The room and board is high here, very high. But the facilities

and interest don't reflect these charges. We've had problems with repairs and improvement. But the money just isn't coming in. At least at Stony Brook there was a financial commitment by the university for each living center.

It seems that the University is directing its concern towards the irresponsible students, instead of letting the responsible ones take the lead. Somewhere along the line they decided to treat students like babies, and when you're treated like one, you act like one.

**Q. How exactly aren't they treated as adults?**

A. For instance the Open House. Why is this signing in and out necessary? And the dress regulations in the dining halls. At Stony Brook we had a wet campus and 24 hour visiting hours without sign-ins. And the administration helped us get them. No-one wanted to live off campus. You had to commute, cook your own lousy food...

**Q. Worse than eating at Bridgeport?**

A. The food is good here. You don't know how bad food can be till you've eaten at Stony Brook.

**Q. What exactly is and should be the role of the resident advisor?**

A. The RA is supposed to do personal counseling, enforce the rules, and supervise the activities. It all boils down to nothing but disciplining and police work.

But we're working to change that image, and it couldn't be too soon. A counselor has something to teach students from his own experience as a student. Furthermore, just enforcing University policy won't do. You have to interpret the policy and make intelligent judgements as to how it will apply to each particular living unit.

Basically, the students should not have to fight for rights which are legitimately theirs. They're fighting for concepts which will benefit the University as well as themselves. The students should be able to direct their concern towards national issues such as the war, ROTC, campus recruiting, instead of worrying about their rights to learn and live as they please. This is the Administration's job.

So what if a few improvements cause a financial loss? Is this a university or a button factory?

**Q. Do you think you could do anything about this?**

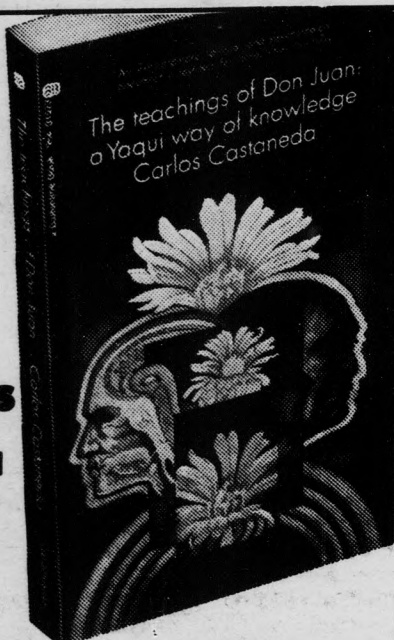
A. I don't even know whether I could have the freedom to speak and think like this if I were in a different position. All I can do is hope for better things in the future. I can only complain because they aren't here now.

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## University Still Maintains Alcohol Policy of Traditional Abstinence...



A Tell-tale clue to the violations of the no-alcohol policy can be found in many of the garbage cans around campus.

(Scribe photo- Strickland)

(continued from page 3)

encourage more parties in dormitories."

"Students that go off campus to drink might prove to be more roudy upon returning to the dorm than students who drink in their dorm because there is no need to drink as fast and students would be more relaxed," Grochow added.

Of those interviewed, there was little repetition of the old arguments against the consumption of alcohol on University property.

The only argument brought out was the one that students under 21-years old would be influenced into drinking illegally because others in the dormitory did. Enforcement of state laws would be difficult and students of legal age could break the law by supplying minors with liquor.

Parental displeasure with having a wet campus, a strong anti-liquor argument of years past, was not even mentioned.

When Crowley was asked if the free flow of alcohol would lend to a noisy dormitory atmosphere, he replied that it might, but that it was a student matter in which they should show responsibility.

And when Herlands was asked if he thought the old arguments against liquor were strong enough to continue the policy, he simply replied, "No."

Of students interviewed, both male and female, the changing of the present policy was favored. They argued that permitting liquor in dormitories would eliminate the need for students to leave campus to drink. If they stayed on campus they would have less chance of getting in trouble with the community.

"I don't dig this argument that students are going to be causing hell in the dorms because they can drink in them either," complained one senior who described himself as the product of a factory. "I know plenty of schools where students can drink in their rooms and the atmosphere is better because they are more contented. Students don't have to go to a strange bar or drive down to the park and drink in their cars. That is a very awkward situation and one that bugs many students."

Many others spout the same argument that they do for almost all the regulations on campus. "Where does this school get off telling students where they are going to live, study, eat, and drink?"

The only negative response came from a freshman coed who felt the dormitories would be too

noisy to study if drinking was allowed. More experienced girls countered that "you might as well drink, there is nothing else to do on this campus anyway."

Apparently, the Administration has also begun to ask themselves how much authority they should have, beginning with the elimination of "In Loco Parentis." Other changes have followed, including a new class-cut policy and an open door policy. Most administrators interviewed considered the liquor question rather insignificant in light of these other policies.

Also under discussion is the recent success of religiously-oriented Fairfield University students in demanding that they be allowed to have liquor on their campus. Following a student strike, the administration compromised by allowing students to have alcohol in their rooms and allowing them to drink it during the weekends.

The Administration had allowed the Fairfield University students the rights to establish a pub last year, but students did not follow through.

The question of permitting liquor to invade the customarily sober academic atmosphere of universities is more than a regional issue. Many of the ivy league schools are also challenged.

Stanford University is one such school that has succumbed to student pressure. Its president, Wallace Sterling, made a long-winded statement saying "the university believes that the development of self-discipline, individual responsibility, and respect for law will be enhanced by entrusting to the student a greater responsibility for compliance with state law and by the removal of complete prohibitions which are not enforceable in practice..."

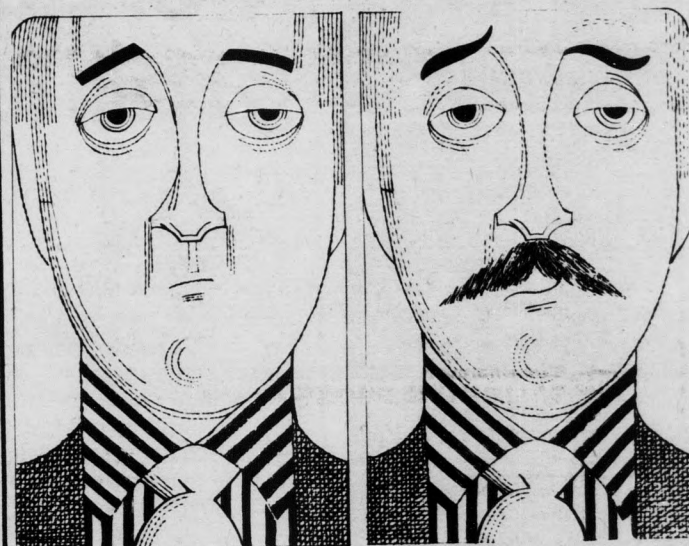
A five-year study at the university showed that for more than three out of four students "drinking is well established... even at the time they enter Stanford and... is apparently sanctioned by their peers, their parents, and society. Abstainers do not feel that social pressures force them to drink, except possibly in fraternities."

In 1933 the federal government decided to let practicality overrule moral persuasion. The universities, however, continued to maintain the moral approach of abstaining from alcohol, and fought for the dying cause of prohibition. But in the late '60s some universities, including Bridgeport, are once again being forced to face the practicality of liquor. It remains to be seen if history will repeat itself.



"PROMETHEUS BOUND," a tragedy by Aeschylus, opened at the University Theatre last Thursday night. The Greek drama was directed by William Banks of the Speech and Theatre Arts Department. Jim Evans (above) played the lead role of the shackled Prometheus.

(Scribe photo-Weston)



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## Campus Calendar

### TODAY

The film "Masculine-Feminine" will be shown tonight in the College of Nursing at 8:00. Admission is \$5.00.

"The Choice before America-Separation or Integration" will be the topic of the University convocation at 1 p.m. at the Student Center. The Rev. Dr. James Robinson, executive director of Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., will be the speaker.

### WEDNESDAY

University Senate Elections will take place today and tomorrow in the Student Center and Marina Dining Hall.

### THURSDAY

The Spanish Club will sponsor a Spanish coffee hour from 1-3 p.m. in the small dining room of the Student Center. Dr. Allan Lewis of the Speech and Theatre Arts department will speak on Mexican folklore.

The English Department Writer's Series will feature William K. Zinsser, author of seven books, at Jacobson Hall, CBA 103, at 8 p.m. Zinsser will speak on "American Humor Today." The public is invited free of charge.

The brothers of Alpha Gamma Phi fraternity are sponsoring a mixer in the Student Center Social Room at 8 p.m. "The Gass House Kids" will perform and all students are invited to attend.

### FRIDAY

The Gymnastics club will present its home show at 7 p.m. in the Harvey Hubbel Gymnasium. Admission is free.

The University Theatre production of "Prometheus Bound" will be presented at 8:30 p.m. in the University Theatre. Performances will run through Sunday.

"Casino Royale" and "Countdown" will be shown in the Social Room tonight at 8 p.m. A second showing will be given May 11. Admission is \$5.00.

### GENERAL

Make up examinations for the month will be given on Saturdays, May 10, 17 and 24 in Fones Hall 100.

The English department reports an

error in the summer schedule of courses. English 401 is erroneously described as "Pope and Swift." The actual subject title is "Modern British Drama."

Jobs at camps are available to college students, nurses and teachers for next summer. For additional information and applications contact the Camp Unit, Professional Placement Center, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, 07102.

An awards presentation and reception for theatre majors and non-majors will take place Wednesday, May 14 at 1 p.m. in the University Theatre. Awards will be presented in three categories: actress, actor and greatest contribution to the department.

Students desiring to find out how many convocation credits they have received should look at their grade transcript of last semester to find the total number of convocations they have attended through the end of Fall 1968 semester. For information on the number of credits received for this semester contact the Data Processing Office.

Last Thursday between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon a white Impala convertible parked behind Fones Hall was hit by an unknown vehicle. Anyone having knowledge concerning the accident please contact Melvin Sakolsky, director of safety and security, ext. 381 or 548.

## Euthanasia Winning Topic Of Annual Speech Contest

The University's 22nd Annual Public Speaking Contest was won by Linda De Lorenzo. Her talk, which won her a United

States Government savings bond, was entitled "Which One Should Die." It dealt with euthanasia.

The five finalists were judged last Wednesday night in the Student Center by Chris Kelly, news director of radio station WICC and Joseph A. Owens, associate editor of the Bridgeport Post-Telegram.

The second prize of a University desk set was awarded to Millegge Tyson for his "From Darkness to Dawn," which dealt with racial enlightenment.

The third prize, a set of three books, went to Susan Force for her "A Greater Need." Her talk concerned itself with adoption of the older child.

The other finalists in the competition were Linda Congdon, who spoke about the severely retarded in her speech "But for the Grace of God," and Margaret Anne Aydelotte who spoke on "Crises in the Roman Catholic Church."

### SENATE PLATFORM

KEN STOKES - BUSINESS ECONOMICS MAJOR UNIVERSITY SENATE CANDIDATE FROM CBA

Rather than espousing the ideas which may be popular now, it is important to the college that I represent how the communication between the senator and student will be handled, and how the students' viewpoint will be represented. If the University Senate is to develop an effective student voice, as we once thought it would, communication and representation must improve.

1. Publish and post the schedule and agenda for all University Senate sessions.
  2. Establish an advisory staff with members from each departmental organization in the college (accounting fraternity, etc.).
  3. Sponsor student referendums to encourage student participation.
- Specific problems which need immediate action in CBA include:

1. Inadequate qualifications of Evening Division faculty appointments.
2. Small number of upper-division courses offered during the day.
3. No alternatives to required survey courses which, to the average student, are neither stimulating nor useful.
4. Inadequate honors or accelerated program courses for deserving students.

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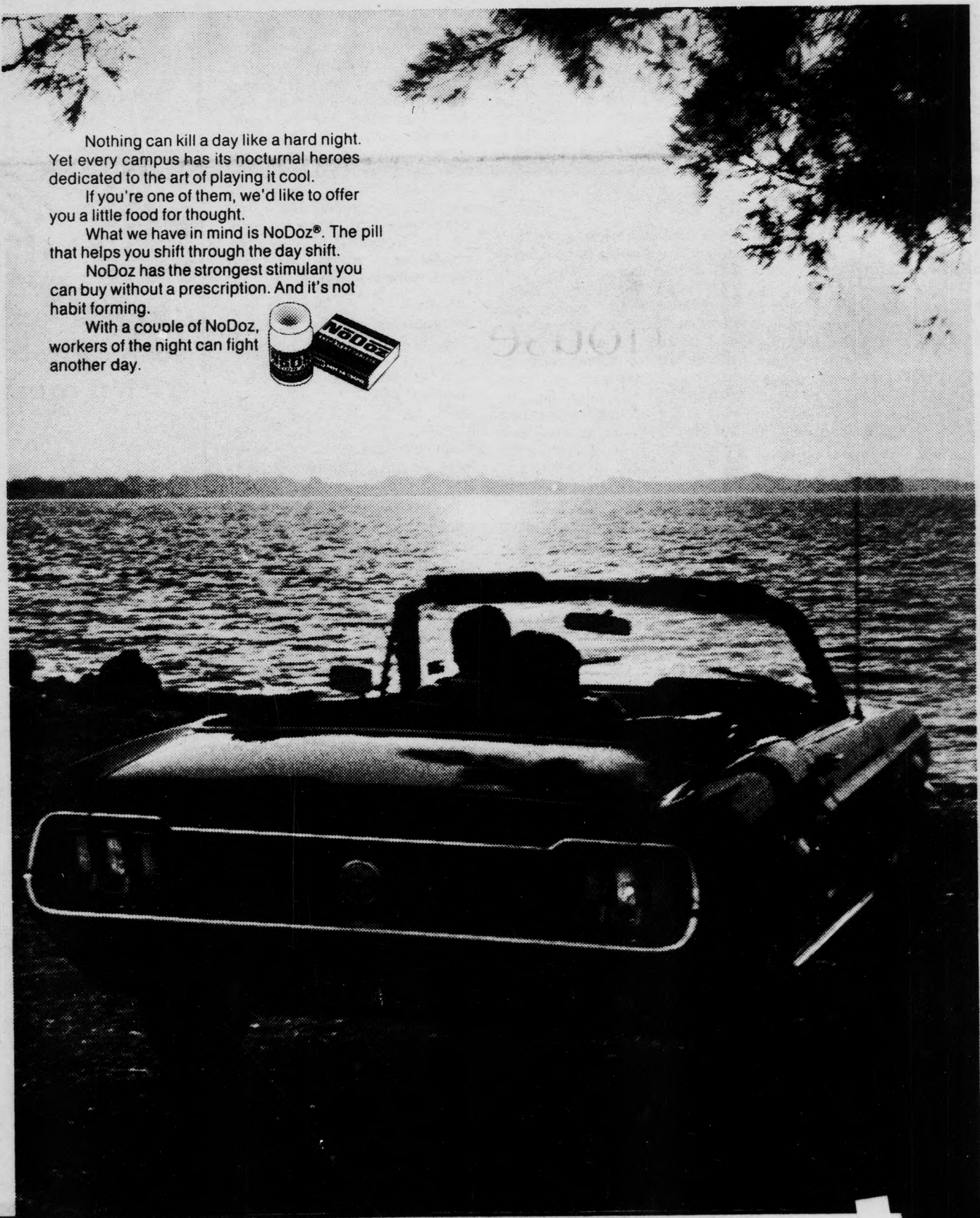
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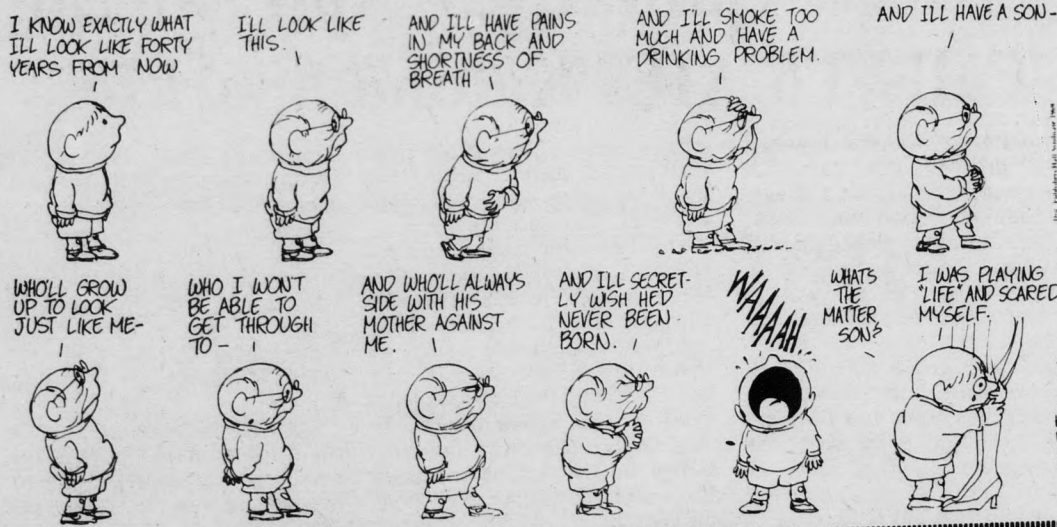
I will be more relaxed and confident in any situation because Tampax tampons can't show or cause odor.

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Jules Feiffer



## Trial Rights: Law Day Subject

Last Thursday was Law Day in the United States. In observance of Law Day, a prominent Bridgeport attorney spoke on campus last week and criticized what he termed a "denial of basic civil liberties" in the three most publicized trials of modern times.

L. Douglas Shrader of the law firm, Goldstein and Peck, addressed a group of students in Jacobson Hall on the topic, "The Bill of Rights in the Year of the Trial."

In the trials of Clay Shaw, James Earl Ray and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Shrader said that certain liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights were denied to the three defendants, "due to stupidity, lack of competent council or lack of concern."

Shrader said the Shaw trial in New Orleans was a "disgrace." "The jury took 45 minutes to deliberate. Yet after all the preliminaries, the actual time was closer to five minutes to review five weeks testimony."

However, Shrader pointed out that Shaw, who was accused of conspiring to assassinate president John F. Kennedy, had no choice but to defend himself, no matter how much it hurt him financially. "When one is accused of such a crime, the

## New Paper Planned

Attempts to publish a monthly "underground" newspaper on campus, fashioned after "The East Village Other" and "The Village Voice," are underway, according to a statement issued by a group of students calling themselves Students Involved In Experimental Communications.

"The Scribe is a little more than a laboratory requirement for journalism majors and, as such, has an altogether too limited scope...indicative of paternalistic parochialism," said Richard M. O'Brien, provisional editor of SIECO in the statement.

The new journal, according to the statement, will be of diverse fact and opinion and would be available to the entire University community. It would most profitably expose the student body of the University to as broad a spectrum as is possible of interpreting the world, "as well as to the events which go into making that which we consider to be the world."

Further, it would serve as a forum for students, student organizations, faculty, faculty organizations, and Administration and Administrative agencies. "It would create an atmosphere of dynamic controversy...unknown upon this campus," states the release.

The publication, which will address itself to national and international events, would be called "Free-Form: An Experiment in Open Forum," and would be staffed by an editorial board of five assistants and an editor.

alternatives are severely limited."

The James Earl Ray trial in Memphis was a trial that abounds with contradictions and confusion. This confusion, Shrader explained, "is the mother load of reasonable doubt to a lawyer." He added that Ray, convicted in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., might obtain a new trial because he lacked a competent attorney.

Concerning the recently concluded trial of Sirhan Sirhan, the assassin of Robert F. Kennedy, Shrader said that the chances of Sirhan getting a new trial were excellent.

He pointed out that for an unknown reason, the Los Angeles police force did not obtain a warrant to search Sirhan's apartment. But they searched the apartment and seized a diary later used in evidence.

A "legal loophole," the plea bargain, received strong endorsement from Shrader.

Without this bargain whereby a defendant in a court action pleads guilty to a lesser charge, Shrader concluded that the entire system of criminal judicial system would collapse.

"The guilty plea makes the judicial system. The state strikes a bargain, and reduces the sentence, the accused accepts and pleads guilty to a lesser charge. This is exactly what happened in the Ray case," Shrader said.

He added that Sirhan wanted to make such a plea but the judge refused to let him. Here, he added is the crux of a Constitutional infirmity. In such plea bargains, the accused is not included in the bargain. Because of this, there is no record as to whether or not the accused's rights were protected. "The accused has to cop out."

Yet Shrader was quick to assert that such bargains are done with the clients best intentions in the lawyers mind.

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## Warner Leads Purples To Seagull Bowl Win

Darrick Warner is back to his old tricks. Last Saturday, he carried the ball 31 times for 140 yards as he led the Purple squad over the White team, 20-6, in the annual Spring Seagull Bowl.

Warner was no less than superb as he and his first team offensives and defensive teammates scored once in the first and twice in the fourth to put the game on ice.

The Purple Team got on the scoreboard first when Warner and senior quarterback Skip Rochette teamed up on a 52-yard pass play in the first period. The scoring play came on a third down and 11 situation, two plays after taking the ball over on the White 49-yard line. After placekicker Jeff White split the uprights with the extra point, the Purples had a 7-0 lead.

The action was with the Purples throughout most of the remaining half and all of the third quarter before the first team offense cracked the White goalline again. In the opening minutes of the fourth quarter, the Purples capped on 80-yard, 14-play drive with Warner slashing over from the 11 to make it 13-0, after White's extra point attempt was blocked.

The Purple Team closed out their scoring in the fourth quarter with about five minutes left to play. Len Campbell set it up with an interception on the White 38-yard line, and returned it all the way to the Purple 17-yard stripe. It took only three plays to get the ball over, with Rochette sneaking off-tackle for the score from the one.

Warner's running was a highlight throughout all of the game, as exhibited by his carry total. In the Purple's second touchdown drive, Warner showed his strength by carrying the leather ten times in the 14-play drive.

The Whites averted a shutout in the closing seconds of the final period when quarterback Fred Hammond capped a 58-yard drive with a touchdown toss to end Gary Cudmore from six yards out. The rush for the two conversion points failed.

Rochette teamed with Warner to be the individual stars of the game. The duo, who set seven school records last season, accounted for most of the Purple's yardage. Rochette passed for 107 yards on seven completions in 13 attempts.

Purple fullback Joe Wazkiel was the second leading ground gainer in the game, garnering 50 yards in 18 carries, while subbing for injured regular Bob Riggio.

## Linksmen Continue Losing

The trend that started at the beginning of the year for the UB golf team has now gotten worse. The Knights kept up their losing ways last Thursday by dropping a triangular match to Southern Connecticut and New Haven College. To add insult to injury it was by a 7-0 score. No doubt lack of a course to practice on everyday has hurt the team in its development this spring.

Against Southern Connecticut the Knights were up against Don Zaplicki, whose 77 took low scoring honors for Southern, while Doug Grabowski had a 76 to lead New Haven.

Pat Minutti (UB) was defeated by Zaplicki (SC) six and five in one match, while Steve Pata (NH) defeated Minutti five and four in the other. Phil Van Riper (UB) opposed Grabowski (NH) and lost seven and six. Van Riper also lost to George Doerrer (SC) by the same count seven and six.

The Knights fared about the same in the remaining matches as Pete Janson (UB) lost five and four to Ed Maciejak (SC) and four and two to Sal Buccuzzi (NH); Pat Leahy (UB) was beaten three and two by John Mcleer (SC) and lost to Tony Rebello (NH) four and three; Bill Roberts (UB) lost to Rick Nietupski (SC) two and one and to Jim Palman (NH) three and two; Dave Nyden (UB) was beaten by Mike Verdoosky (SC) five and four and by George Dombrowski (NH) four and two; Miles Goodman (UB) lost four and three, to Bob Vigorita (SC) and five and four to John King (NH). Leahy led the Knights in scoring with an 83.

With the weekend taken off to regroup forces, the Knights prepared for their next encounter Monday at Simsbury, Connecticut. This match the Connecticut College

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## UB Beats Quinnipiac And Adelphi Falls To AIC; Katona Sparkles

The Purple Knights baseball team dropped one game to American International College, but beat Quinnipiac and Adelphi as Dennis Katona picked up both wins, and Bridgeport raised its record to 9-7.

Katona picked up his first win of the season against Quinnipiac as he came in to relieve Mike Schmitz in the sixth inning. The Knights then broke up a 1-1 game with three runs in the sixth, the big blow coming off the bat of Dennis Empie as he slammed a triple into deep left field.

Bridgeport then took on AIC and took it on the chin, even though they had 9 hits and 8 men left on base. They couldn't get them home. Ken Urban and Jim O'Leary pitched very well, as they gave up scattered 8 hits.

Exploding for 12 runs in five innings and with excellent relief pitching by Katona, the Purple Knights outlasted Adelphi College 12-9.

The Knights, who rocked three Panther pitchers for 13 hits, broke into a 4-0 lead in the first inning on five singles. Leftfielder Roger Pinches started the rally with a single, stole second and raced home on the first of Dennis Empie's two singles.

Successive singles by Don Barnes, Rick Buonpane, and Nick Schroeder accounted for the Knights final three runs of the rally. The Purple and White scored another run in the third.

Adelphi came back to score four runs in the bottom of the third to knock starter Bob Adamicki out of the box. Katona came on in relief and had a stellar performance, pitching two-hit ball for four innings. He fanned three while walking none, but was touched for an unearned run in the sixth.

Bridgeport exploded for six runs to take a 12-4 lead in the wild fifth inning, as the Knights batted around. The big blows came off the bats of Charlie Stand, who got things started

with a triple. After three runs had scored, Katona helped his own cause with a booming triple to center, scoring another run.

The Panthers fought back to score a single run in the fifth and three more in the seventh, knocking Mike Schmitz out of the box. Schmitz relieved Katona in the bottom of the seventh and was lifted with the bases loaded.

Coach Bean called on reliever Ken Urban to put out the fire. Urban did just that, as he fanned three straight batters in choking off the rally.

Adelphi broke the scoring column for the final time, as they tallied for one more run in the eighth.

The Knights were led offensively by Rick Buonpane with three hits, followed by Roger Pinches and tri-captains Empie and Barnes with two safeties. Katona got credit for the win.

KNIGHT LITES ... 13 hits was the biggest output by UB this season ... Katona got credit for his second win in relief this week.

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